MEADE'S ARMY.

THE FIGHT ALONG THE RAPIDAN. SUCCESSIVE CHARGES OF THE CAVALRY.

Brecial Gallantry of Generals Pleasanton, Buford and Kilpatrick.

The Main Army Fallen Back a Few Miles.

The Enemy Driven Near Brandy Station on Monday.

THE CASUALTIES,

Mr. F. G. Chapman's Despatches. HRADQUARTEES, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 11, 1863.

For some days past it has been evident that this arm suld not long remain in the vicinity of Culpapper, and every one who knew anything of our own and the rebe ratood that it would be impossible for us to vance. Hence the only question for General Meade to tolve was how to get his immense trains and stores away in safety. On Wednesday of last week General Meade ation that led him to believe that an ex ensive rebel raid was contemplated upon his right and that on Thursday night the rebel cavalry under Stuart, nd infantry under Ewell, were crossing the Rapidan i the vicinity of Robinson river and making towards Springville, via James City, and I presume it was this ination which led to the strategy of the last two days.

was fully apprised of the rebel strength, and knew that by making a demonstration on their right and centre be ild compel them to abandon their enterprise in order

ently a strong force of cavalry, under Buford, ed at daylight on Saturday at Germania Ford, ten untain. Kilpatrick was also sent out to the right to City, ten miles southwest of Culpepper. It is said that eral Buford crossed at Germania Ford; but the report to not confirmed, nor have we anything reliable from either of the cavalry divisions, owing to the exclusion of all reporters from the cavalry arm of the service. ADVANCE OF THE INPANTEY.

On Friday night the First and Sixth corpe, who had mped along the base of the Cedar Run Mounalos and extending down to Raccoon Ford, built fired ad advanced their lines to the river. They had previ usly been strengthened by two divisions, so that at the reak of day yesterday a most formidable array of Union oldiers appeared, ready to cross the river at several

also during the night moved to the right, and at day ght on Paturday morning. October 10, engaged the enemy at James City. I learn that he was in ring on a general engagement, as the plan was to lure thwarted by bringing on a general engagement upon our right. Consequently, after a half hour's skirmishing, he all back in the direction of Culpepper and took position Bethel church, where a support of infantry was sted and to which place they were followed by the els. Here a part of our cavalry dismounted and deployed as infantry, and for a short time the fight was abiding by his orders, Kilpatrick fell back still further toward the main body of the corps, posted two miles west of Culpepper. In this movement a part of the One Shandred and Twentieth New York Volunteers was canured; but they did not long remain prisoners; for, watching their opportunity, a brigade of our cavalry, of which the Fifth New York and Fifth Michigan were a part, sashed upon the guard having the captives in charge, and

rescued all but some twelve or Afteen. SUCCESS OF THE PRINT.

The ruse of threatening to cross the river by the First and Sixth corps had its desired effect. Immediately upon the discovery of our forces by the rebels, signals were displayed, calling upon the infantry to come back to shock our advance. Accordingly Ewell recrossed the river during the forenoon, taking up his line of march towards the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where they had a series of works, leaving only Stuart to demonstrate upon our right porth of the river.

THE PURCES ON SATURDAY NIGHT. This, then, was the position of the forces on Saturday night at dark, with every prospect of a bloody fight on the coming day. Buford was at Germania, the First and Sixth corps extending from Raccoon Ford to Cedar run; Kilpatrick, supported by the Second and Third corps, to the west of Culpepper, from three to four miles distant. Ewell had moved back from his position in the morning and faced Newton and Sedgwick, while Stuart fronted French, Warren and Kilpatrick in the vicinity of Bethel

This morning at two o'clock our infantry force, both at the Rapidan and west of town, commenced moving to ward the Rappahannock, their trains all having been cent back the night before, leaving the entire cavalry of Pleamanton to cover the retreat. Gregg had come up by forced marcher during Saturday; so our cavalry force was by no means insignificant.

THE INPAPERT PALLING BACK.

Our infantry all reached their present camping ground in excellent order during the day, their page accelerated a tride, porhaps, by the sound of cannon in the direction of the town they had left in the morning. Hat not so for mate the cavairy, as I learn to night; for they have had a day of skirmishing by which to remember the inanguration of the second annual race ever the Centreville

After the infantry had all passed over Mountain run, a small stream just north of Cutpepper, and the reads had of march, and, skirmishing the while, advanced in the direction the infantry bad taken. Kilpatrick came up by the way of Oulpepper, while Gregg took the road towards Salphur Springs. I do not learn that Gragg met with any my on the line of his march; but Kilpstrick did, and In his encounters with them confirmed his old reputation desh and daring. He retreated slowly from Bethel in as an escent. The latter were acting as stirmishers away a merchant. Chart's men showing themselves continue in the rear, and one hattaitm came and being aspured—

ally, and annoying him with their well directed fire; bu he met them with "teader in kind," until he had cres cuntain run, where the rebale ceased to trouble Here, at about twelve o'clock, he heard for the first time the day heavy firing of artillery off to the in the direction of Germania Ford, and know that Buford was being hotly engaged. Station, whither he bent his way, taking along his train of ambulances, leisurely, and not anticipating furthe

But upon reaching the hill just south of Brandy h discovered that a division, at least, of the enemy had alipped in between the rear of the infantry and his adhalted but a moment, just long enough to take in the back along the line, not a poetlo burst or a devotions of the rough, brave men be commanded..... Boys, you are the cusees." Turning to the Michigan brigade, wh led his advance, and who glory not in suphonious appel itches; now give them bell;" and, suiting his own action to his precept, he sprang to the head of his column a age of valor.

nies across the road, twelve platoons deep, flanked by force, directly at the centre, that our horsemen charged, while exposed upon the tront and flank to a most mus derous fire; but on they went, shouting, sabring and trampling down the enemy with the fury of demons. To withstand such a charge was simply impossible, and the rebels broke in confusion and stattered in all directions When once through the main body our forces turne and with shot and shell poured upon the retreating robel very demoralising testimonial of their high regard for

In this charge we lost a few in killed and wounded, a few are missing; but we know also that the rebel su geons will have to use the trepanning and amoutating in struments, and will have to bury quite a number of their

Our own wounded are being brought in to night, and are being sent to Washington per rail.

I cannot tell you where we are or what we are goin

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 12-6 A. M.

The trains have all come in in safety and in exce order. Kilpatrick and Buford have also arrived at th river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now is ceition to contest the further advance of the enemy, wh appear in force south of the river. I do not think a gene rai engagement will take place to-day; but in this I may be mistaken.

> Mr. N. Davidson's Despatches. RAFFARIANNOCE STATION, Oct. 11, 1863.

d the Rapidan at Germania Ford last evenis Buford occupied these works till this morning, when h received orders to return, and recrossed the Rapidan, fol lowed by a large force of Stuart's cavalry and som mounted infantry, whom he gallantly fourht, githened greatly outnumbered, as he fell back through Steven burg to Brandy Station, where he joined Kilpstrick's forces. Our whole cavalry command then slowly retire most gallant and brilliant in the history of our eavairy. army, and in doing so they were obliged t about fifty, and Kilpstrick's about twenty. The latte number will probably be increased by some wounde left in the hands of the enemy when our men cut their way through them.

wounded in the side, thinks his life was saved by the possage of the ball through a quarterly report of twenty before it entered his side.

Sergeant Hammond of the same regiment, was strucby a shell, which cut off one or both of his legs and also killed his horse. He is probably in the hands of the

IN THE FIRED, Oct. 12, 1863.

is again across the Rappahannock, and encamped to nigh in this vicinity.

received orders to advance at about noon to day, and at two o'clock his division of cavalry was marching, for the enth or twelfth time, over the old ground. In half an hour after he crossed the river his guns were busily en gaged in shelling the enemy's cavalry out of the woods They were to small force, and fell back rapidly as our men pressed them. Before sunset Buford had driven them eight miles toward Culpepper, being past the rest dence of John Minor Botte.

THE INPANIET. The command of Major General Sedgwick followed closely upon the beels of Buford, and occupied Brandy Station. That of Major General Warren followed next, and General Sickles' corps, under command of General French, succeeded Warren. This immense body of troops crossed the Rappahannock in less than two hours. The "boys" are in the best of spirits, and march with the greatest celerity-say four miles so hour, carrying their equipments and eight days' rations.

THE MISURE. What these marches and countermarches effected with such wondrous rapidity must be left for the present to conjecture. The easiest way to solve the problem is, perhaps, to name them strategy. The enemy certainly must be puzzled, if not outgeneralled. It is doubtful if his infantry force has yet crossed the Rapidan. Our infantry has not been engaged at all within the past few days except in skirmishes along the piczet lines.

OUR CAVALRY has done splendid fighting. Their service and that of the horse batteries attached to their commands are of the most arduous character. They picket our outposts, scou the whole country for information, open our fights, cover as the case may be. In short, they are never idle, and rarely find rest either for men or horses. If all the cavalry regiments in this army were now filed up to their maximum numbers, that arm of our forces would be strong enough to capture the whole Souther country in detail, and we should simply require infantry to hold on to it.

during the last three days have been quite severe, espe cially in officers. Major General Picaseaton was on the field in person, with Kilpatrick's divigine, accompanied by the finth regulars, commanded by Higher R. M. Morris,

that is, if such men can be captured. They out their way through, however, and rejoined Kilpatrick's commend.

s already been mentioned that Kilpatrick himself surrounded at Brandy Station on Sunday; but It was not stated that General Pleasanton was with him surrounded by his staff, but separated from his escort. The whole command was formed in six columns of squad rose, one of the central ones being led by Gen. Ples when Gen. Pleasanton school his corps flag and waved it as and terrific cheers, and Stuart's men opened to the right and left and fled towards the woods, pursued by our en

Among the many feats of prowess and gallantry that ocurred on Sunday it is difficult to particularise. Suf fice it to say that there was not a single general officer several charges in person, while the officers and men all without exception exhibited the utmost gallantry, and

straggling was nowhere to be seen. THE CAUSE OF THE BEST MOVEN

Buford having arrived at Brandy Station from St burg on Sunday, previous to Kilpatrick coming in from Culpepper, accounts for the presence of the Sanking force on Kilpatrick's right-it being the same that had been fighting and pursuing Buford all day from Morton's Ford. One of Buford's brigades charged upon this force simultaneously with Pleasanton, and with the happiest effect. The presence of the rebeis on Kilpatrick's left front was first discovered by a lad of hirteen years, named Willie Kilpatrick, a nephew and sort of volunteer aid to the General. He is a brave little fellow, rides splendidly, and says he is sadly to want of a revolver. He was greatly angered by the 'Johnny Rebe" calling upon him to surrender when he arrived in such close proximity to them, and dashed back to an officer of the staff to borrow a pistol and show fight. WATER WHITE PIPER NEW TORK CAVALRY.

with his battalion of about seventy men, was supporting ection of Elder's battery, when it became n change its location. Stuart seized this moment to charge person, with the evident intention to capture the best method of preventing it would be by a counter charge; and away went "the boys," scattering the enemy and making several prisoners. Elder then placed his section and poured in the canister until ordered to remove to the next crest. Major White, who was in command of our pickets on Robinson river, near Madison Court House, and whom the Ope Hundred and Twentieth New York infantry rent out to support, reports that the conduct of that regiment during the skirmish of Saturday was highly front-clear beyond his skirmish line-and were outflanked; but the most of them extricated themselve handsomely, and they have all reported ther for duty except some fifteen. Later in the same day the One Hundred and Sixth New York infantry marched up and delivered two volleys into Stuart's cavalry, which they will rec long time. They emption many saddles, and sent horse and riders skededdling to the rear.

driven back on Sunday. They were simply obeying an order to "fall back" for some wise purpose, and no portion of our infantry was engaged.

ricated by the energy of Captain M. F. Hale, Commissar of the division, who took shares of them on receiving untermand of his provious orders to advance to German arrived at the Rappehennock in good order, except the soual damage resulting from two or three upsetting

Mr. D. P. Coningham's Despatch IN THE PIELD, Oct. 11, 1863.
THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTORAC.

I have just sat down, after a hurried march of over twenty miles, to give you a brief account of the stirring

grieville and to take up a position along the line of the Rapidan. As the enemy were strongly fortified in our front, and as they had made several hostile demonstrapassed off quietly, and, after two weeks of severe picket was untenable; for the enemy could actually shell us from THE OWEST AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Although the marching and countermarching of troops the massing of cavairy and infantry, betokened active hostilities, still persons up to military manuscreas and capable of taking a longsighted view of things, said all ough that we would have no fighting. Indeed, I and to foil him in his efforts to send troops to reinforce Bragg. Though I am sure the Richmond papers will crow lastily over the whole matter, I think we have fully scattered Lee's forces in confusion about Virginia-los and Blue Ridge Mountains, fearing that we would dash on them from some unpretected position—and as we have forced them to withdraw their troops from Tennessee, we tate country which would remove us an openie distance

PALLING HACK OF THE TROOPS In order to facilitate this, and to give this corps a few days to recruit itself—for it nuffered from heavy picket duty and the swampy nature of the ground—our posi-tion was taken by other troops, and we fell back. Kilpartick's cavalry also advanced towards Raccoon Ford, to cover the rear of the infantry. This led to a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, in which Kilpstrick, as usual. pickets with little resistance. Other troops lay about three miles beyond Culpepper, in the direction of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Their picket lines extended with

TO THE PROFT AGAIN

We were suddenly ordered to the front again yester-day afternoon, but in what direction I must not inform you. It was evident, from the despatch with which the order was carried out, that front of our lines and was informed that the rebels had attacked the picket lines, had outflanked them, driven them in and succeeded in capturing some of our troops.

On reaching the attacked position we found them drawn
up in line along the left of the road. We immediately their attacks on the pickets the rebels passed on as if advancing upon Culpepper; so we were ordered up to oppose them. About nightfall it was ascertained they had fallen

A MARCH ST SIGHT. about half an hour that wast mass of troops was in motion, without the least noise or confusion. Nothing could give you a stronger illustration of the power of the cipline than the silence and order which prevail throughcipline than the silence and order which prevail throughout a camp of several thousand men, even on a midnight march. Every man, horse and wagon is in its place, and moves as if by the single power of mechanism. It is an imposing sight to see these large masses moving along in the dark of the night like girling speatres. Not a voice, not a whisper. The very mound of their tread is houshed. Then the abundenced camp firm glow and orachie among the mighty forest treas. The red glow meents to tan horizon, and the dark treas cant their gines she down around in the most fanusatic shapes. Add to these the imaps suspended to light our way, and you have, indeed, a solemn midnight sease.

Chosting me astronament, and you have, indeed, a solemn midnight sease.

Chosting me astronaments eight presented finest to our view. The troops marched on in two long interminable columns, with their gues and hayments gilstening in the slear bright morning oue. Further on the

ambulances. One should see a great army on the march to form a correct notion of its colonial extent, of the nounded resources required to keep such a consuming whithen in existences. Each corps requires nearly one noused wages and ambulances. These, with their six cross or moles each and their drivers, make a little army in themselver. Add to this the immense supplied required for the cavalry and artillery, and a sum total is required for the cavalry and artillery, and a second rate power.

THE CASUALTIES

Killed.

Lieut. Laneing, 4th New York cavalry.
Ospiain John Fierce, 6th New York cavalry.
Major Van Yoorhess, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Captain Griggs, 2th New York cavalry.
Captain Grintos, 3d New York cavalry.
Captain Ospia, 6th Os, 5th Michigan cavalry.
A captain of Beford's division, name at present unknown.
Butter, 6th New York.
Sergit. M. W. Berry, Co. D, 9th New York.
H. Jones, 9th New York.
Sergit. Sanford E. Parmies, Co. L, 6th New York.
Sergit. Sanford E. Parmies, Co. L, 6th New York.
Jehn Palmer, Co. I, 6th New York.
Jehn Palmer, Co. I, 6th New York.

— Hodge, Co. A, 5th Michigan cavalry.

Little, On. N, 6th Michigan cavalry.

Sergit. Wm. Elieworth, Co. I, 6th United States cavalry.
D. Powell, Co. B, 3d Indiana cavalry.

Oorporal C. Patterson, Co. H, 6th New York cavalry.

Oorporal C. Patterson, Co. H, 6th New York cavalry.

Captain Downing, 2d artillary, bedyy.
Capt. Bavid Oliphant, Co. B. 5th Michigan.
— Russelt, Co. M. 5th Michigan.
— Fheian, Co. L, 5th Michigan.
— Phoian, Co. L, 5th Michigan.
— McCormick, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
— Church, Co. G. 5th Michigan.
— Sickman, Co. F, 5th Michigan. Sergant Ryan, Co. G. 5th New York cavalry.

— Croman, Co. E. Tin Michigan cavalry.

Adutant F. Lansing, 8th New York cavalry.

Sergant D. Reboe, Co. H. 5th New York cavalry.

Sergant D. Reboe, Co. H. 5th New York cavalry.

R. Chinton, Co. M. 5th New York cavalry.

R. Chinton, Co. A. 3d Indiana.

Corporal J. Reed, Co. A. 3d Indiana.

— Bedman, Co. C. 3d Indiana.

Corporal Lambert, Co. D. 12th Hilmois cavalry.

Bugler Mawler, Co. D. 12th Hilmois cavalry.

Corporal C. Wright, Co. D. 12th Hilmois cavalry.

Corporal J. Breunan, Co. K. 17th Pennsylvania.

— Wilder, Co. G. 5th Hilmois cavalry.

— Miller, Co. H. 5th New York cavalry.

Miller, Co. H. 5th New York cavalry.

Miller, Co. H. 5th New York cavalry.

Wm. Terrer, 5th Michigan.

Frank S. Way, 1st Vermont, head and leg.

Sergt Michael Gorman, Co. I., 6th regulars.

Corp. Lewis Barr, Co. I., 6th regulars.

Corp. Smith, Co. B., 6th regulars.

Corp. Smith, Co. B., 6th regulars.

Corp. Smith, Co. B., 6th regulars.

Miscopher Shoriel, Co. I., 6th regulars.

Surgeon Yor cod, shoulder.

— Lows, Co. B. and twenty, dwe others missing.

Lieutenant Chaffoe, of the Sixth regulars, who was wounded in the ankle.

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Lieutenant Chaffoe, of the Sixth regulars, who was wounded in the such through the thigh, and his brother, Captain Crocker, Inspector General upon Beford's staff, in reported missing.

Captain Duchey is a prisoner.

Of two privates, constine, named Porter, of 2d Indiana, one lost a leg and the other an arm.

The Washington Telegrams

Washington, Uci. 15, 1868.

This morning, about two e'clock, Surgeon Strater, of the Fourth New York cavalry, arrived in Washington, with the washington of Green Parks. with the wounded of General Buford's division, num ing about one hundred.

From efficers of the party we learn that General Bufor crossed the Rapidan at Germania Fore on Saturday night The fortifications here were of the strongest character The fortifications here were of the strongest character, consisting of rifle pits, infantry breastworks and artilier, redonts; but no enemy appeared to resist the advance at all. The object of the expedition was to move up on the south bank of the Rapidan, and, recreasing at Raccoom Ford, fourteen miles above Germania Ford, cover the retreat of our infantry, then failing back upon the line of

treet of our infantry, then failing back upon the line of the Rappahannock.

The cavairy escamped on Saturday night a few miles beyond Germania Ford, and remained until daylight of Sunday morning, without suffering the least disturbance. Upon resuming the march, and before the command had advanced a mile from the place of bivousek, a large force of rebel infantry suddenly came out of the woods upon the flank of our column and opened a destructive fire. Two squadrons were ordered to charge, and finally succeeded in driving the enemy; but reinforcements of

fire. Two squadrons were ordered to charge, and finally auccorded in driving the enemy; but reinforcements of mand was compelled to withdraw towards the river, which was done in good order.

A cruesing was effected at Marston's Ford, two and a

miles below Raccoon Ford, and upon reaching this side our cavalry formed for the purpose of repelling the advance of the enemy, and engaged in a severe fight. In the meantime the rebels had crossed in force at faccoon Ford, and appearing in overwhelming numbers upon our fall back still farther. At Stevensburg, eight miles south, east of Culpepper, another fight was had, General Cur General Buford, and driving the enemy at Brandy Station: but, after another severe fight, in ma d was allowed to reach the Rappahannock without

General Kilpatrick's command also engaged the enemy several times in the vicinity of Culpepper; but none of his wounded having arrived yet we have no details of

The two armies are still lying in close proximity to each other, and a general engagement is daily expected. There are rumors that the enemy's cavalry has appeared at Dumfries, with the view of operating upon our fienk and rear, but there lack confirmation.

General Buford's loss in killed, wounded and missing amounts to about three bundred. Captain Pierce, Sixth New York cavalry, and Sergeant Look, Ninth Nor are among the killed. Captain Welles, Nigth New York The following is a list of wounded received here, nearly all of whom are in a fair way to recover:—

The following is a list of wounded received here, all of whom are in a fair way to recover:—
Licut Col. Crocker, A. A. General, Cavalry corps.
Major A. Pulcti, 1st Michigan.
Surgaon Foreward, 6th United States.
Gaptain R. Fitzgerald, Co. K. 17th Pennsylvania.
Captain W. P. Lye, 5th New York.
Captain W. Atking, Co. B, 6th New York.
Captain W. Atking, Co. B, 6th New York.
Lout. G. A. Eddy, Co. A, 6th Michigan.
Licut. P. H. Lanning, 5th New York.
Licut. G. A. Eddy, Co. A, 6th Michigan.
Licut. D. R. Charley, Co. H, 6th United States.
Licut. D. R. Charley, Co. H, 6th United States.
Licut. P. Edy, Co. B, 9th New York.
Licut. A. C. Robinson, Co. F, 9th New York.
Sergeant G. W. Garelber, Co. B, 12th Himois.
Sergeant G. W. Garelber, Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant B. Johnston, Co. F, 9th New York.
Sergeant B. Skickle, Co. B, 1st Virginia.
Sergeant W. W. Field, Co. I. Sh New York.
Sergeant B. Dewitt, Co. O, 6th New York.
Sergeant B. W. W. Field, Co. I. Sh New York.
Sergeant E. W. Wight, Co. B, 9th Dilmois.
Sergeant L. F. Wider, Co. B, 18th Virginia.
Sergeant L. F. Wider, Co. B, 18th Virginia.
Sergeant J. McCanced, Co. D, M.—
Sergeant J. McCanced, Co. D, Martines.
L. Barr, Co. J, 6th New York.
W. Roberta, Co. A, 8th Himos.
J. P. Wood, Ob. L, 2d Pennsylvania.
W. Smith, Ob. B, 6th United States.
L. Barr, Co. J, 6th New York.
W. G. Besty, Co. G, 8th New York.
W. G. Besty, Co. G, 9th New York.
W. H. Armateway, Co. P, 7th Michigan.

J. Ferguson, Co. B. 6th New York

d. Schwedier, 1st Onto.

d. R. Orr, Co. F. 8th New York

J. Fonght, Co. G. 16th Firgins

Wilson, Co. F. 12th Hinois.

Scoughtenburg, Co. G. 6th New York

Scood, Co. L. 8th New York

J. Raldy, Co. A, 6th New York

J. Aiken, Co. L. 8th Hinois.

J. B. Davy, Co. A. 6th New York

J. Aiken, Co. L. 8th Hinois. P. Sayne, 166th New York.
J. Crawford, o. d., ath Hilmons.
H. McCarg, co. d., ath New York.
T. Hartley, Co. E. Sth New York.
E. P. Gifford, Co. K., oth New York.
E. Elliot, Co. F. Sth New York.
W. H. Carthell, Co. J., ath New York.
D. Wash, Co. L., 5th Hilmons.
J. C. Long, Co. A. ad Indiana.
H. Miller, Co. G. at United States artillery
D. Baird, Co. G., 5th Mechigan.
A. A. Hall, Co. E., 6th New York.
P. G. Brown, Co. A. Sth Hilmons.
— Roberts, Co. H., 12th Hilmons.
H. R. Pallassetto, 4th New York.
E. W. Cappe, Co. C., 16th Va.
L. Phipps, Co. J., 8th New York.
E. Clinton, Co. M., 8th New York.

The Press Despatcher

Parties who arrived from the front this morning there was considerable skirmining yesterday between the cavalry on either side, and that smart musketry firing the cavalry on either side, and that smart monkery nring was heard yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Rappa-hannook Station. It is presumed here by per-sons generally well informed that the move-ment of General Meade was, in fact, one previously decided upon in case of certain contingencies, as indicated by the sending to the rear some time since of certain articles of a cumbrous nature.

of certain articles of a cumbrous nature.

One hundred wounded from General Kilpstrick's Cavalry division reached here this morning. One hundred valry division reached here this morning. One manufactured thirty sick from the same army corps (the Scound) and thirty sick from the same army corps (the Scound)

of the hospitals.

A number of prisoners of war, captured near Raccoon
Ford on the 10th inst., have reached here from the Army

It is represented that the fighting thus far has been purely on our side, at least by cavalry and artillery sup ports of cavalry, the main army not having been engage

Last night at Warrenton Junction, some rebel sym grain, doing some little damage.

Passengers who arrived here from the front this after noon, state that yesterday a reconnoitering party of the Sixth corps crossed the Rappahannock, went a short dis-tance beyond, and returned towards night to near Beal-

of the Rappahannock yesterday afternoon, and returned to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station has night. There was some skirmishing along the lines yesterday, but all was quiet through the night up to an early hour

to be severe, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and the Touth New York suffering most. On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock

eceived an order to fall back, which they did in good

matrick was in the centre, and Gregg on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in sheck on the right and left until nine o'clock, when the purpose of the movement having been affected.

The crossing by Geogral Meads to the north side of the

nnock was made mainly at Kelly's Ford, and it

was effected in admirable order.

Captain Rhodes and Licutenants Prentise and help of the First Rhode Island cavalry, were seriously bounded.

The Beering Blor says the skilful mancaure by which Georal Meade checkmated his assute severesry, and without loss of any sort, to any appreciable extent, placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, sooms to have considerably buthered the substitute of the calculations. not seem inclined to light, where will be labeled as a vaniages of a surprise and ambucade. The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion, and the amount of stores destroyed or left behind beyond Culpapper, would not make a car load

nday, arrived this morning from the Army of the tomac:—Lieutenant Colonel Crocker, of General Plea ton's staff, Dr. Torwood, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Chaffie Bixth United States cevalry, and Captain W. F. Aiken

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The following particulars are obtained from parties from the front.—

On Saturday the robel General Stuart crossed Robertson's river and captured nearly the whole of the One Hondred and Sixth New York, who were doing picket duty, but the Fifth Michigan cavalry made a charge and recaptured most of the prisoners. Soon atter, A. P. Hill's corps passed our right flank, and we fell back to James City and held the robels in check with artillery.

On Sunday morning our whole reconnotiving force commenced falling back towards Culpepper, our rear being covered by artillery. General Bindred's cavalry fell back, as it happened, flaser than hipatrick, who brought up the rear, so that the latter was cut off by Stuart gesting in hisfront and on his right and lett flanks.

gave the retreating rebs causater, killing and wounding many of them.

In this combat our cavalry performed the unprecedented feat of making successful charges simultaneously inthree directions.

General Kilpatrick led the charges with reckines gallantry, cutting his way inrough several plateous of infantry drawn up in the road, in the midst of a fire from
artillery on each finalt.

On saturd ay our loss was but slight, but yesterday, in
Killed wounded and missing, General Kilpatrick nost
about one hundred and firy sero. Capian bodge, soting
major of the Fifth Michean, was killed Captain (highest,
of the same regiment, was wounded; Captain liastings, of
the same regiment, was wounded; Captain liastings, of of the same regiment, was wounded; Captain Hastings, of the same regiment, is musting and supposed a prisoner Captain G. M. Dutcher, aid to General Kilpatrick, was slightly wounded. Major Pauldi, of the First Michigan, and Lieutenant Colonet Sawyer, of the First Vermon, are also slightly wounded. Yesterday about four hundred prisoners, mostly of General Fitz Lee's division, were brought in to head

At five o'clock yesterday there was considerable skir-nishing going on between the opposing cavalry and arti-lery; but it was thought that the commy would fall back during the night.

About two o'clock to day a train came down from flap-panamoux Station, bringing about their two wouldes, mostly of the Firth Michigan cavalry.

The reports affort that measle was compelled to destrey a large amount of commissary stores on extorday, to pre-

The reports afficial that issue was compelled to destroy a large amount of comminingly stores on accorday, to prevent them fadiling into the insude of the enemy, are untrue. Soldiers, when about to leave a compling ground, will invertably make a benfire of all the camping ground of the army to be vacated presented sumerous fires, giving the idea of a pretty extensive confingration but, as already stated, very little of value was destroyed, and fifty bales of kay will doubtless, cover the extent of our losses.

The idea held out by sensation reports affect in form, to the effect that Meade a represented presentation to was a setting to the effect that Meade a represented presentation to was a setting to the effect that Meade a represented presented and first has deade as represented presented. The idea held out by sensation reports affect in town, to the effect that Meade in retreating precipitately to Wasn-ington, under pressure from Lies, following with an im-mense army, is absurdly erroneous, as those know who are aware now deliberately Meade is changing his front to guard against any possible surprise from Lie, should be attempt a flock movement. Late reports from Rickment show that the idea is entertained there that Meade's army has been depicted to the extent of four army corps for the reinforcement of Rosecrams and it may be that Lies is mancouvering to ascerttin if our army is really as weak as reported.

as reported.

If he is sating upon any supposition of the cert, he may encounter a disagreeable surprise, and find that the Army of the Potomac is quite as eductive as when it staggered

of the Poteman is quite as eductive as when it staggered him as Gettysburg. The supposition is that Lee designed moving a force through thoroughfare Gap, and russor has it that the enesay has airnady appeared there, but in this case russor must be considerably alward of the fact, and in any event must be considerably alward of the fact, and in any event made in each property of the manual and an ending post bitmeed so as to confront Lee wherever he may make his appearance, it, indeed, the latter is not airward taking the track track, finding his plane defected. The introving is the substance of information brought here by correspondence of the Narthern press.—

(Control Handow army has fallen back to this side of the Rappalannock, followed by Lee's army, which as is great force about half a mile from the contacts back of that river.

ment flytion.

Kippelrick, with a force of cavalry and artiflery, which had made a reconsciousness near Madison Court House, was out off yesterday afternoon to the read to Guipeoper by a particle of Evenil's corps, which were formed across the only read by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, which were formed across the only read by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flows. Kippetrick was compared to charge directly nits the road fees their made by the encounty's formation. He led the charge in person, testing his mean they must do or dis.

The coralry out their way through under a concentra-

ZINANO AL AND COMMERCIAL

ted fire such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artiflery, rotired through Curpepper. Knipatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150.

General bleade is said to have Risplayed good general-ship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappa-banneck. When the ecomy made his febt of moving up the valley, Meade also made a femt of rollowing him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon Ford for that purpose.

This drew back Lee's army so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated.

Meade has breight off every wagon and all his atores to his new line.

Latest from the Front.

The late movements upon our immediate front have had the effect to divert attention from the heretofore great point of interest. Chattaneoga—to Meade's army. Rumer has nad it within forty-eight hours that
Meade is falling back upon Washington, which rumer
seems to have no further foundation than the fact that
Meade has probably placed his forces in position to
checkmate Lee, should the latter attenut to pay upon
him the same game played upon Pope, of getting in his
rear via the gape.

In other words, whatever movement our army may be
now making is to confront the enemy wherever they may
show themselves.

Skirmishing was going on all day on Monday, but without any casualties of moment that we can hear of.

CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL

The Rebel Attempt to Destroy the Ironsides.

NO INJURY DONE TO THE VESSEL.

General Gillmore's Visit to Hilton Head,

The steamship Continental, Captain Marshman, from harleston on the 9th instant, arrived at this pert yester

day morning.

Captain Marshman reports that on the night of the 6th instant the rebels sent down a torpedo, attached to a raft, off Fort Moultrie, which exploded under her howe, throw

fires on board, killing Ensign Howard and wounding two eamen, but doing the vessel no damage.

The man who had charge of the torpedo was capte

nd taken on board the Ironsides The Ironaides remained at anchor of the Moultr House, the Monitors doing ploket duty off Sumter. General Gillmore was yet erecting batteries on Morri

ture of the steamer Fulton.

Our thanks are due to Mr. S. E. Craft, the purser of

the limited States steam transport Continental. Mr. Galen H. Osborne's Despatch.

11:170# Huad, S. C., Oct. 7, 1860. OPHERAL GULMORE VISITE MILTON SEAD. members of his staff, your correspondent left Folly Island yesterday to the steamer Ben. Deford, arriving at Hilton Head at nine o'clock last evening. The trip was the inper buoy of Port Royal harbor, about three miles from the wharf. There we were brought to by a gruff voice shouting to know "what vesset" was passing. We

"Where are you from?" continued the gruff voice

"Any pessengers" "Who are they, sir?"

"All well, sir."

"All right." Then, as the bell in the engine room jingled, the abrouds of the guardship were filled as if by magic with lack tars, and, in obedience to a call for "Cheers for Ges. Gillmore," three tremendone shouts went up-such how to give in honor of a beloved chieftain. As the echo of the voices died away over the smooth waters, the band of the One Hundred and Third New York Volun

up the air of "The Star Spangled Banner," and again the cheers of the satiors came forth from the rigging of the guardahip.

ABREL SHOUT ATTACK—THE LONG BOLL Of

Just before we left Folly! Island yeste ome from the squadron off Charleston that there had been a heavy musketry fire on the water during the long roll" was besten, and the troops, with ble alacrity, were soon under arms. Nothing beyond this however, could be learned, and the entropelition was the

teers, to whom the General, appreciating their excel-iont music, had given leave to accompany him, struck

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE NEW INCOMED BY MEANS OF

The transport Arago, which arrived here this morning. stopped off Charleston on her way, and brings which puts a new phase upon the eccurrence of t before last. Capt. Gadedon reports that he was boarded by an officer from the Wabach, who informed him that the rebels came down the harbor on Tuesday night in boats and launched a torped, against the New Ironaldes. The infernal machine exploded under the bows of the frigate, escaing severe in-juries, which temporarily disable, if they do not whelly cripple ber. It is reported here to day that she will be go to New York for repairs. This is all that can at present be learned respecting the affair. I shall haste toe particulars by the Arago's malia.

The Forty-eighth New York regiment arrived here this morning from St. Augustine, Florida. place is taken by the Twenty-fourth chusetta Volunteers, Colonel Osborne. The of the ancient city have become very much attac the Forty-righth during its sojourn among them, and bade it sales with tears in their eyes. The Kinety seventh Pennsylvania relieves the Eleventh Ma erandina. The regiments recently returned will, it is said, go immediately to the front.

I jestepant F. E. Town, chief signal officer, is about to elablish a line of ermy signals from Morris Island to Hillon Head.- a distance of about sixty miles

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Attempt to Blow Up the Ironaldee.
The Richmond Enumer of the 8th inclus has a reort from Charleston that an attempt, in the main ussuccessful, has been made to blow up, with some kine of infernal machine, the Yankee ship Ironaides. The failure is attributed to two casuma-an insufficient amount of water's surface. Though the destruction of the years was

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Success of the Spanish Troops at Alf Points-The War at an En at St. Domingo City, &c. Bostor, Oct. 13, 1965

The prheomer Freeman, from St. Domingo City tember 16, at this port, briage intelligence that St. Domingo rebellion is all over.
When the remai arrived at that port there was much

excitement, and there had been fighting at Part a The Spenish troops were fearly completely successful. At the latter place the insurgents were put down and

quet had been restored.

It was quite unbesithy at fit. Domingo. Several of the crew of the Freeman died on the passage, and Captain Case stopped at Provincetown in facilie health. Arrival of a Rebel Steamer at Hallfag.

The rabel steamer R. E. Lon, six days from Wilmington direct, arrived here this morning with about thirty

rengers on board.

The R. k. Lee was chused by a Uning blockader, and through under a reposetra- but a play hole is her, &c. Further surpopous som.